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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY / Poland REPORT

TOPIC 1. Troops and Military Installations in Schreidermühl

2. Troops near Falkenburg

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1

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REFERENCES

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REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

1. Prior to early January 1954, the former old Infanterie Kaserne on the north side of Bronberger Strasse on the eastern perimeter of Schreidermühl (P 54/R 94) quartered Polish infantrymen and a Polish officer candidate school. The total of men in the installation, most of whom were soldiers on active service, was estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 soldiers who were quartered in about 10 buildings.

The infantrymen, who wore dress caps with red service color, apparently had only light infantry weapons including Soviet-made light anti heavy machine guns. Tanks or other heavy weapons were never observed at the installation. Only a limited number of motor vehicles, which served supply purposes, were seen at the site. The soldiers said that they had received summer training in a forest camp near Pr. Stargard (Stargard, Q 54/D 38). Source frequently heard a military band playing at the installation. The officer candidate school, which numbered an estimated 350 men, was quartered in the two northernmost quartering buildings on former Kasernen Strasse. The trainees wore standard blouses, service caps with red bands, and long dark-blue trousers with wide red longitudinal stripes. The school had been stationed there for a couple of years.

2. Prior to early January 1954, the former new Infanterie Kaserne in the fork formed by former Brojanker Strasse and Seligenauer Strasse on the northeastern perimeter of the city quartered a Polish motorized infantry unit. The installation included 10 quartering buildings all of which were occupied. Heavy motor traffic which involved mainly ZIS trucks was continuously observed at the installation. Those former stables had been converted into garages. The number of trucks available to this unit gradually increased. Source frequently observed new trucks arriving by rail. Soldiers at the installation were frequently seen doing maintenance work on their motor vehicles. Besides the motorized infantry unit, a unit of about ten trucks each towing one AT gun was last observed in the installation in the spring of 1953.

These guns, which had long barrels with muzzle brakes as 76-mm guns. The soldiers of the unit wore khaki uniforms like those worn by the men of the motorized infantry unit. The installation also quartered a unit equipped with four small pneumatic-tired infantry guns which had relatively short and fairly thick barrels. No other heavy weapons or armored vehicles were observed at the former new Infanterie Kaserne. The soldiers quartered in the installation wore visor-type service caps with red cap bands on leave and garrison caps on duty.

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[redacted] Soldiers from the two installations used the same training ground, northeast of the city, on both sides of former Krojanker Strasse and extending as far as the edge of the woods. [redacted] 25X1

3. A Soviet signal detachment of 20 to 30 men which was equipped with some motor vehicles, was last observed in the town of Koschuetz (P 54/R 94), immediately north of Schneidemuehl in late 1953. It was stationed at some settlement buildings close to the electric power plant. Prior to early 1954, no other Soviet troops were stationed at Schneidemuehl. The airfield was occupied by a Polish Air Force unit.

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4. [redacted] Starting in 1952, four-storied apartment buildings were constructed in the so-called Bromberg suburb. The buildings, which were inhabited by Polish officers and their dependents, were not yet completed in early 1954. This area, which was bounded by former Acker Strasse, Koenig Strasse and Ring Strasse, was destroyed during the war. Other officers' billets adjoined the former new Infanterie Kaserne on the southeast side of Krojanker Strasse. [redacted] 25X1

5. A fuel depot, which consisted of three tanks looking like gasometers was located in the southeastern sector of the city, in the area of the former customs railroad station and east of the Kueddow River. The depot presumably state-controlled in early 1954. The tanks, which had been erected by the Germans, were located in the fork formed by former Koenigsblicker Strasse and the railroad line to Bydgoszcz (P 54/J 09). The depot was served by a railroad spur and allegedly had a capacity of 2,000,000 liters.

6. Since 1952 the Polish recruiting district headquarters (WKR) had been located in the former government building on former Danziger Platz. Source stated that the 1934 class was registered in August and September 1953. In the fall of 1953, members of the 1932 and 1933 classes were inducted in Schneidemuehl. Soldiers of the 1929, 1930 and 1931 classes, who had served two or three years, were discharged in the fall of the same year. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] a Pole who had [redacted] 25X1 served two years with an army unit in Warsaw, was discharged in the fall of 1953. Another Pole, who had served three years, was discharged in the fall of 1953, but this man had to serve a supplementary term because he had been jailed during his term of service. In November 1953, another member of the 1933 class was inducted by the Danzig recruiting district headquarters and was assigned to a unit in Katowice (Q 51/Y 57). Another Pole who was a member of the 1931 class and had been inducted in 1951 was discharged in the fall of 1953 when he had served two years with an infantry unit in Falkenburg (O 54/R 48), which was quartered in a billeting area in the woods, 3 or 4 kilometers distant from the town. [redacted] 2 and 3 [redacted] 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. The occupation of Schneidemuehl is still fairly undetermined. Units carried in this post include one infantry regiment of the 14th Inf Div and an officer candidate school. The present report tends to indicate that the infantry units quartered in the two installations belong to the same regiment. The information on a summer training ground near Starogard disagrees with the statements of Refugee Gulczynski who said that, in the summer of 1953, he determined a regiment from Schneidemuehl in the large training camp between Dremburg and Kallies. [redacted] 25X1

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2. [redacted] **Comment.** Several previous reports indicated that the last elements of the 1932 class, major elements of the 1933 class and elements of the 1934 class were inducted in the fall of 1953. The bulk of the 1929 class was discharged as early as the fall of 1952. The bulk of the 1932 class is expected to be discharged in the fall of 1954. 25X1
3. [redacted] **Comment.** No previous report mentioned an infantry unit stationed near Falkenburg. The former Grossinsee Ordnensburg (National Socialist Party Functionary School) is possibly occupied by troops. Falkenburg is in the large summer training area of the 2d Military District near Drewburg-Kallies. 25X1

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